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diction, which threw doubt upon the legitimacy of the concept of class, and hence upon that of the science of arithmetic, showed itself as allied in principle to the paradoxes in the theory of aggregates discovered by Burali-Forti, König, Richard, and others, and to the old logical difficulty about the Cretan who said that Cretans were liars, and was only satisfactorily solved by Russell in 1905. Of this more elsewhere.

It only remains at present to refer to the work of Frege. He did his magnificent work on the principles of logic and mathematics alone and almost too independently, and his subtle distinctions and acute analysis have had great influence on modern work. But at first Russell had hardly heard of him, and re-discovered for himself many of his distinctions and views. In his *Principles,*[44] Russell devoted many pages to a careful critical estimate of Frege's work. I hope to give an account of Frege's work later.

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ALFRED BINET.*

OBITUARY.

Readers of *The Monist* are well acquainted with the name of Alfred Binet. That eminent psychologist died at Paris October 18, 1911, at the age of 54, from an attack of cerebral apoplexy. He was born at Nice, July 11, 1857. He first took up the study of law, but later turned his attention to natural sciences, and finally directed all his efforts to psychology. In 1894 in collaboration with Beaunis at the laboratory of physiological psychology of the Sorbonne, he founded the *Année psychologique,* an important publication of permanent value.

His principle works are *Vie psychique des micro-organismes* (English edition, *The Psychic Life of Micro-Organisms,* Open Court Publishing Co., 1894); *Psychologie du raisonnement* (English edition, *The Psychology of Reasoning,* Open Court Publishing Co., 1899); *Le magnetisme animal, Les alterations de la personnalité, Psychologie des grands calculateurs et joueurs d'échechs, Etude experimentale de l'intelligence, L'âme et le corps.* To these we should also add a number of articles on an equal variety of subjects, capillary circulation, the pulse, emotions, character, graphology, the mystery of painting, etc.

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[44] Pp. 501-522.

* Translated for *The Monist.*

In his last years he was particularly interested in the "psychological study of the child" and for this purpose founded a society which bore this title. In collaboration with Dr. Simon he published a number of studies on abnormal children. Very recently he suggested a system of "measurement of the development of intelligence in children" which seemed very simple and practical and has been tested by educators in many countries.

Simply to read the list of books and articles published by Binet might give the impression of too great a dispersion of forces. It is further true that the work of Binet does not, like that of other psychologists, present the development of one dominant thought pursued through all the problems of psychology. Nevertheless his work shows a unity of quite another kind, a unity of method. Binet always endeavored to apply the processes of experimentation or direct observation to the most diverse questions, and consequently we may say that inasmuch as his works tended towards the control or invention of facts, they form an important whole and bear constant witness to a truly scientific spirit. Although he did not conceive any broad hypotheses and did not aim at extended or conclusive solutions he was a prudent investigator of broad culture, rich and versatile intelligence and an excellent worker.

LUCIEN ARRÉAT.

PARIS, FRANCE.

MAGIC SQUARES BY REVERSION.

The present number of *The Monist* contains an article on magic squares by Dr. C. Planck entitled "The Method of Reversion." This reminds the Editor of his own contributions to the problem of the construction of magic squares which appeared in Mr. W. S. Andrews's book on *Magic Squares and Cubes* under the title, "Reflections on Magic Squares."

Since these reflections were written I have come to the conclusion that a popular name for the several arrangements of the numbers in their cells would help greatly to make the idea clearer. On page 115 I have called the ordinary order *o*, the reversed ordinary *ro*, the inverse of the ordinary arrangement *i*, and by *ri* is understood the reversed inverted order. Considering the fact that all these